A statement indicating the Statewise assessed requirement of urea for 1996-97 and for ensuing Kharif 1997 season is enclosed (see below). The assessment of urea for Rabi 1997-98 season will be made at an appropriate time as per procedure explained above. However, the all India target for urea consumption for the year 1997-98 is fixed at 211 lakh tonnes.

(c) The demand of urea is met through allocations from indigenous production as well as from imports.

Statement

Statement showing assessed requirement of urea during 1996-97 and Kharif 1997 season

('000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	1996-97	Kharif 1997
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1973.50	985.00
2.	Karnataka	889.80	550.00
3.	Kerala	132.87	70.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	895.00	340.00
5.	Gujarat	1120.00	580.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1306.00	620.00
7.	Maharashtra	1710.00	1100.00
8.	Rajasthan	1100.00	460.00
9.	Goa	7.15	4.50
10.	Haryana	1300.00	580.00
11.	Punjab	2125.00	980.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4620.00	2120.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	52.00	30.00
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	112.00	62.25
15.	Delhi	34.50	11.55
16.	Bihar	1310.00	725.00
17.	Orissa	515.00	275.00
18.	West Bengal	1050.00	430.00
19.	Assam	68.00	40.00
20.	Tripura	16.10	10.00
21.	Manipur	30.25	23.35
22.	Meghalaya	5.25	3.00
23.	Nagaland	0.85	0.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.27
25.	Sikkim	2.45	0.90
26.	Mizoram	0.80	0.55
	Others	97.83	32.95
	All India	20474.92	10034.82

Fodder Security System in the Country

*393. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the Fodder Security System in India;

(b) the steps being taken for fodder security in our rural areas, particularly in the drought-prone areas;

(c) whether Government are aware of the efforts of SEWA, and NGO in this area; and

(d) Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. RAGHUBANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Fodder surpluses available in the main crop growing seasons are carried over to the lean/scarcity period by preserving fodder in store houses/ fodder banks.

(b) The steps being taken for fodder security in rural area include establishment of fodder banks for preservation/storage of surplus fodder for utilisation during lean/scarcity period, production of seed of high yielding drought resistant fodder varieties for supply to the farmers in the drought prone areas, supply of seed minikits of drought resistant fodder varieties to farmers, enrichment of straw and cellulosic waste, establishment of silvipastoral systems and development of grasslands under Central/State Government schemes. Besides, under the existing Central scheme for financing relief expenditure in the wake of natural calamities, assistance from Calamity Relief Fund is made available for providing fodder, veterinary care and concentrates to small and marginal farmers. Further, during drought periods, movement of fodder from fodder deficit

areas is restricted by issuing control orders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1995.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government welcomes the efforts of NGOs like SEWA which greatly supplement the Governments' own efforts in ensuring fodder security.

Share of Dhabas, Tea Stalls in pollution of Delhi

*394. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the share of dhabas, tea stalls in the total level of environmental pollution in the capital;

(b) whether it is a fact that such shop owners in the crowded market places like Karol Bagh and adjoining areas start lighting their ovens installed outside the shops, from very early hours of the day which emit smoke and add to the already polluted environment of the capital;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against them, if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would identify such polluted market segments in the capital and take action against the polluting establishments?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) (a) to (d) No study has been carried out to determine the share of dhabas and tea stalls to the total level of environmental pollution in the capital. However, it is known that such shop owners in crowded market places light oven outside their shops. The contribution of pollution from such shops to the total air pollution in Delhi is very small, as such no action has been initiated against these shop owners.

Introduction of New Trains in First-half of 1997

*395. SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether introduction of new trains like Ahmedabad-Delhi Rajdhani Express, Secunderabad-Nizamuddin Rajdhani Express, Bangalore-Nizamuddin Express is proposed before completion of first-half of 1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether introduction of some new trains and extention of existing trains to some parts of Assam is also proposed before completion of the first-half of 1997; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The frequency of Nizamuddin-Bangaloe Rajdhani Express will be increased from weekly to bi-weekly from 28.3.97. Introduction of Ahmedabad Rajdhani will be done after Delhi-Ahmedabad route is made fit to run Rajdhani Express. Secunderabad Rajdhani will be introduced on availability of the Rajdhani rake. Bangalore-Nizamuddin Swarna-jayanti Express (weekly) via Hubli is proposed to be introduced during August, 1997.

(c) and (d) The additional services proposed in Assam during the first half of 1997 include extension of 4055/4056 Delhi-Dimapur Brahmputra Mail to Tinsukia/Dibrugarh Town and passenger shuttle services on Lumding-Tinsukia/ Dibrugarh Town section on completion of the guage conversion works.